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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES, June 6, 1924  
HONESTY, HONOR, PROGRESS  
WAR RECORD HAS PROFIT TAIN  
"BE ON GUARD," SAYS COMMITTEE  
RED REVOLUTION  
WHY PUBLIC OWNERSHIP?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

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Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
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Foster's Lunches.  
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Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1924

No. 19



## Honesty, Honor, Progress!



(By International Labor News Service.)

Nomination of candidates who will "commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the great mass of the citizenship of our country" is asked of the forthcoming political conventions in a formal declaration "to all organized labor" made public at the office of President Samuel Gompers by order of the Executive Council.

It is asked further that in the selection of candidates, "the hopes, aspirations, and claims of America's wage earners for favorable consideration shall be treated fairly and justly." Platforms of "honor, honesty and progress" are demanded.

The declaration, issued over the signatures of President Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison, in its entirety, is as follows:

"At the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the whole plan and program of American organized labor's political campaign were discussed. Definite demands for labor were formulated to be incorporated in the political platforms.

Outstanding representative men in the labor movement were mentioned in connection with the nomination for the office of vice-president by the major political parties.

"In furtherance of this purpose the Executive Council made a declaration upon this whole question which it was directed should be transmitted to organized labor of our country. The declaration is as follows:

"Devoted to the cause of American principles of justice and freedom, and patriotically desirous of contributing the efforts of the working people of our Republic in the furtherance of true Americanism and of the improvement in the life and of the standards and conditions of work of the toiling masses of our country, the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council enters the impending political campaign for the selection and election of President and Vice-President of the United States and of Senators and Representatives, for the purpose of service to the people and institutions of our common country.

"In keeping with the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council in regular session assembled, considering our duties as American citizens and our responsibilities as the representatives of America's wage earners do hereby manifest and express to the conventions of the major political parties of our country the earnest hope and pressing insistence that the declaration of intentions to be formulated by each of these political parties containing pledges to be redeemed by congressional and executive action, shall embrace the full protection and promotion of the rights and interests of the great mass of the people of the Republic—the farmers and wage earners.

"It is the further hope and insistence of the American wage earners that founded upon a platform of honor, honesty, and progress, candidates will be nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States who shall commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the great mass of the citizenship of our country, and that in the selection of these candidates the hopes, aspirations, and claims of America's wage

earners for favorable consideration shall be treated fairly and justly.

"Favorable consideration is strongly urged of the names of outstanding types of America's workers for the nominations to positions within the gift of these political party conventions, and all workers, all citizens are called upon in bringing to realization the high and lofty purpose of securing the selection of candidates capable of intelligently, fearlessly, and justly promoting and protecting the human interests of our people and of restoring and safeguarding the principles of justice and freedom."

"The above declaration will be submitted to the political parties and it is here suggested that the officers of state federations and city central bodies form committees to wait upon the delegates from their respective districts to the political party conventions and urge upon them favorable consideration and action upon the principles and purposes of the above declaration to the end that candidates will be nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States who shall commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the great mass of the citizenship of our country, and that in the selection of these candidates the hopes, aspirations and claims of America's wage earners for favorable consideration shall be treated fairly and justly."

### SWANSON'S DEFENSE OF TRUTH.

One of the features of the Senate investigation of charges against Senator Wheeler of Montana was the peroration to truth by Senator Swanson of Virginia.

The committee, of which Senator Borah was chairman, reported that the Wheeler indictment in Montana is a frame-up. The Senate accepted this report by a vote of 56 to 5.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota opposed the report because, he said, the vindication would be circulated in Montana, and this would put the government at a disadvantage. To this Senator Swanson replied:

"The government at a disadvantage with truth being circulated! The government at a disadvantage when a citizen is on trial and the facts are officially known!

"That government ought to be cursed, that government ought to be driven from power, which needs protection by a suppression of the truth and facts. Such action might embarrass the enemies of Wheeler; it might embarrass the district attorney of Montana, who has venom against him; it might embarrass the department of justice, which started out either to blackmail him or destroy his character, to have the truth and facts known; but God knows no temple of justice was ever yet desecrated by considering the facts and the truth.

"This is the first time I have ever known the position to be taken that justice could be perverted by a publication of the truth.

"Slander is always hurt by a propagation of truth; rumors are always destroyed by the circulation of truth. It is only those who wish to thrive and succeed with slander and by false accusations and by rumors who desire to suppress the truth."

### WAR RECORD HAS PROFIT TAIN.

Judge Gary made a mess of things at a meeting of steel men in New York City when he said the government would nationalize the steel industry at one period of the war.

"It was a gigantic communistic scheme," thundered the judge, as he unfolded the plot to awe-stricken listeners. The trust executive built up a beautiful background for a picture of unselfish and patriotic steel owners. Bernard M. Baruch heaved a brick at the picture and it now rests in the garbage can with the judge caught playing the great American game of "four-flush."

Mr. Baruch was chairman of the war industries board. In a carefully worded reply to Judge Gary, he shows that the steel magnates did aid the government but not until all of them—including Judge Gary—were notified that they must put patriotism above profits.

Mr. Baruch said he regrets that Judge Gary's remarks "bring to public attention unnecessarily a very unpleasant incident in connection with that part of the steel industry for which he was spokesman."

Then follows a detailed account of several meetings with steel men and with Judge Gary personally, in an effort to have them lower their price of 4½ cents a pound for steel ship plates. At a meeting of steel men in Judge Gary's office, Mr. Baruch urged a modification of this price.

"They could not see my point, although later in the evening I again met Judge Gary and made the same request, to which I got the same reply," said Mr. Baruch.

Following investigations by the finest experts that could be assembled, the government set 3 cents as a fair price. The steel men, led by Judge Gary, insisted on 4½ cents, and in one instance they actually charged 14 cents a pound to one of America's allies.

Finding it impossible to check the profit lust of the steel men, the war industries board declared that "if the steel interests should not be willing to give their full co-operation because of the prices fixed, the war industries board would take the necessary steps to take over the steel plants."

The nation's self-protection against conscienceless extortioners is now called a "gigantic communistic scheme" by the man who led the profiteering band.

Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor representative, who was member of the war industries board, corroborates Mr. Baruch's statement. The trade unionist said that not only did the board find it necessary to threaten to take over the steel industry, but also lumber and copper, in order to prevent profiteering.

### LIBERTY BONDS UP.

Following the passage of the soldiers' insurance bill, Liberty Bonds soared to new heights. Financiers who made contrary predictions in their campaign against the soldiers' bill are now explaining how these bonds happened to go up instead of down.

To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and be able to give your fellow-worker a smile, be a union-label "booster."



**"BE ON GUARD," SAYS COMMITTEE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

"Be on guard" against the Red convention to be held in St. Paul on June 17, says the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee in a letter addressed to all American labor.

Documentary evidence, says the warning, shows clearly the red plot back of the coming convention. Send no delegates, is the message to labor everywhere.

The letter, as signed by Sampel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, is in full as follows:

"To All Organized Labor:

"Trade unionists, American citizens, be on guard! A plot has been made to trick you into injuring our labor movement and undermining our national institutions. The exploiting interests of this country—ever the enemies of labor—and the Communists the enemies of orderly development in all lines, are trying to get their hands on the machinery of America. Upon you rests the burden of defending our institutions.

"This is the plan. Circulars are being sent to organizations of labor by various groups of seemingly harmless or well-meaning individuals urging that delegates be sent to a convention to be held in St. Paul, June 17, 1924, to nominate a candidate for the presidency of the United States. These communications are disguised as an effort to promote political and economic progress.

"We have dependable information that those who are planning this St. Paul conference and who intend to direct its work are the group of international communists who from Moscow are sowing seeds of dissension and revolutionary propaganda wherever they can obtain an opportunity. This group works through professional radicals and such well-meaning agents as it can deceive.

"They are working to have at the June 17 conference a few bona fide trade unionists to make that meeting and its deliberations have the appearance of a labor and progressive movement. But they will control the machinery and seek first of all to destroy opportunities for genuine progressive action and when that is done reaction and radicalism hold the stage. The interests of this country felt the challenge of the American Trade Union Movement and are therefore uniting with the Communists and professional radicals to destroy the agencies for constructive progressive development.

"American labor has given no support to the June 17 St. Paul convention. Do not believe any statement to the contrary. The executive officers of the National Farmer Labor Party, realizing the danger of the situation have called upon all progressive farmers and trade unionists to abandon the Farmer Labor Party for the time being and to support by every honorable means the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Campaign.

"The undersigned representatives of the American Federation of Labor, acting by full authority and instructions of the conventions of our Federation, have no purpose to serve other than that which shall protect the rights and interests and promote the welfare economically and politically of the great mass of the wage earners of our Republic.

"We, therefore, urge that your organization ignore all appeals from the so-called organizing committee and refuse to send delegates to the convention called to be held at St. Paul June 17. Shun it as you would and should shun a band of political pirates."

**SPY SYSTEM IN FULL FORCE.**

The Senate committee that exonerated Senator Wheeler uncovered methods employed by the government's secret service system to "frame" citizens who are objectionable to them.

In the Wheeler case senators of both parties declared that the Montana indictment is a frame-up, instigated by low politicians against a Senator who is proving a most competent prober of corruption and graft. The Senate arose above partisanship in its repudiation of the attempted victimization of a senator by a district attorney appointed by Daugherty. It was charged on the floor of the Senate that political pressure was applied to members of the Montana grand jury before an indictment was obtained.

Members of that jury told Senator Wheeler that after several ballots were taken and no indictment resulted, they were permitted to separate. They were taken out to dine by politicians who told them that it was necessary to indict Senator Wheeler.

It was revealed in this investigation that government spies searched the desks of Senators La Follette and Caraway.

Senator Wheeler was charged with receiving money to appear before government departments in the interest of clients while serving as a member of the United States Senate.

Before another Senate committee John W. H. Crim, former assistant attorney general, declared that the secret service system of the department of justice is a "den of iniquity."

Mr. Crim said it is desirable to do away with nine-tenths of the secret service. He said there are so many evils connected with it that "there is no use wasting time on the evils of an organization of that sort."

The witness said the department should have 50 or 60 high-class specialists and authorities in hand writing, accountancy and the Bertillion system, and that the several hundred "pinks" should be let out.

"The fellow who comes from the corner drug store, that some Congressman, or Senator, or national committeeman, or district leader wants to get a job for, and who is put in, is a menace," said Mr. Crim.

"And after he gets in the department, he will make some sort of alliance with somebody in the treasury department, or in some other department, and the first thing you know you have a den of iniquity. It is just the sort of soil that breeds demoralization in the government and paralyzes the law-enforcement agency."

**TRADE UNIONISM PAYS.**

Frank Kasten, general president United Brick & Clay Workers of America, writing in the January American Federationist says:

"After carefully reviewing the year just passed, we find that never in the history of the clay industry have our members enjoyed so prosperous a year. All of the unionized clay factories have operated steadily; a number of them increased their capacity, and at this writing are completely sold out. That means, of course, that our prospects for the future are good. Surrounded as we are by a number of non-union plants, where the hours are longer and wages lower, we feel that we have a right to be proud of our achievements. Strange as this may sound, we also learned that a number of non-union brick and tile plants, immediate competitors of ours, had closed down operations early in November, with immense stacks of the finished ware on hand. One company on the very threshold of our Illinois district, ceased operations early in November with a stock of thirty-two million brick on hand. Naturally, we feel that organization pays."

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**RED REVOLUTION.**

By Chester M. Wright.

In this series of short articles there will be an effort to set forth a description of the red machine at work. Every fact given will rest upon ample evidence. These articles are not written for alarmist purposes, but for the purpose of conveying information. They are written on a foundation of long study and the examination of hundreds of official communist documents. Questions directed to the writer, in care of this newspaper, will be answered.

**Article No. 5.**

The strength of the Communist propaganda is largely the result of an interlocking net work of organization. No other propaganda, except perhaps the pacifist propaganda, is as well organized. It is doubtful whether even the Imperial German propaganda of 1914 was better fitted for its purpose.

In Moscow there are the headquarters of many "Internationals." We find the Third, or Communist International, the Red Trade Union International, the International Workers' Relief, the Young Communist International, the Woman's International, the Peasants' or Agricultural Workers' International, the Sports International, and others.

Each of these is a world propaganda organization designed to work in a definite direction.

In the United States the Communist International works through the illegal Communist Party, the "legal" Workers' Party and the unaffiliated but Communist owned Federated Farmer Labor Party.

The Red Trade Union International works through the Trade Union Educational League.

Other organizations in America affiliated to their appropriate Moscow International are the Young Communists' League, the Young Workers' League, a Communist Sports League and a woman's organization.

Almost equally important are the unaffiliated organizations which Communists control through membership on executive boards or as officers. William Z. Foster, for example, is an executive board member of the Federated Press, the Garland Foundation, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Federated Farmer Labor Party, the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League.

Communists purposely sympathize with various movements and become active therein, for the purpose of getting placed on boards and committees. Their sympathizers—meaning persons who are Communists in all but party membership and perhaps who refrain from party membership for party reasons—make it a point to operate in a similar manner. Thus we find Communists or their sympathizers and helpers represented on the main boards and committees of perhaps a half hundred American organizations of pacifist and radical type.

This is all pursuant to the "bore from within" and "united front" policies.

It is said that there are not more than 20,000 enrolled Communists in America, but they presume to speak for a much larger number, by virtue of their positions on so many boards and committees which included non-Communists.

In trade union activity the Communist plan of action is the same as it is elsewhere. They are on many executive boards and on many committees, always lining up with every minority, always fighting the elected officers and "the reactionary leadership."

Discipline is iron-clad. The International in each field is the court of last resort. The word of its Central Executive Committee is law. Communist law, enforced in Communist organizations in America and throughout the world, is made in

Moscow. There is no appeal and those who disobey are thrown out. There are many illustrations of this in the United States.

When the Trade Union Educational League establishes a "nucleus" or "cell" in a local union, that "nucleus" or "cell" works in accord with the law as autocratically made in Moscow, against the law made democratically in America by the membership.

Interlocking directorates and iron-clad discipline are two of the main reliances of the destructive red propaganda in America.

**LABOR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.**

The figures published in the thirteenth annual report on Labor Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1923, which has just been issued by the department of labor, indicate a check in the recession in trade union membership in the Dominion which has continued during the three-year period from 1920 to 1922. Although the year 1923 shows a loss of 25 in all classes of local branches, the combined membership increased by 1471, the number of branches standing at 2487 and the membership at 278,092. The trade union system in Canada is composed of (1) local branches of international organizations, (2) non-international bodies and their local branches, (3) independent units, and (4) national and Catholic unions. There are 94 international organizations with branches in Canada, and between them they represent 2079 subordinate lodges, with a combined reported membership of 203,843. These figures indicate that there are two more international organizations operating in the Dominion than were recorded in 1922, and that the local branches have decreased by 29 and the membership by 2307. There are eighteen of what are termed "non-international" organizations, the same number as recorded in 1922, with a total of 278 local branches and a reported membership of 34,315, a gain in branches of six and in members of 11,342. The independent units number 24, a loss of one, the reported total membership being 9934, an increase of 871. The unions designated as "National and Catholic" number 106, the same as in 1922, but the membership, which was reported at 30,000, shows a decline of 8335. Although the international organizations show a small loss, this group represents approximately 73 per cent of the total trade union following in the Dominion.

**JUICY STEEL PROFITS.**

Profits of the Inland Steel Company are higher than the \$2,170,489 of the first three months of the present year. This profit was after all costs and depreciations were met and after 7 per cent interest on \$10,000,000 of preferred stock.

It is not others you must educate to demand the union label, card and button; it is yourself.

**CAN'T ENJOIN SLANDER.**

Detroit organized electrical workers have discovered that the injunction in labor disputes is for the employer only.

These workers have been slandered by advertisements in the daily press, published by a secret citizens' committee. They started a suit for slander and asked Judge Arthur Webster to issue an order against the employers continuing such irresponsible statements.

The court denied the request.

**WOMEN VOTERS.**

The brilliant program of the Institute of Government and Politics of the California League of Women Voters is attracting wide attention. It gives in one unified program the best of contemporaneous thought on the modern movements in government and politics. The speakers for the institute are authorities in the field of political science, holding positions of leadership in the universities of the country. The meetings are to be held at 233 Post street daily at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., commencing June 23rd and continuing until June 27th. Chester H. Rowell speaks Monday night, June 23, at the free, open meeting at the St. Francis Hotel.

Don't wait for others to boost the union label, card and button. Do this yourself.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1924

The best way to maintain peace and harmony in the industrial world is through honorable agreements between employers and trade unions. The unions always stand ready to enter into fair understandings with employers, and if the men on the other side were to do likewise, there would be considerably less friction, larger and better production and more satisfactory conditions for everybody, including that unknown quantity known as the public.

Representative Celler, New York, in a letter congratulating Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on his recent prohibition utterances, declared that "Yesterday in the House a dry member was actually drunk—in the 'fullest' sense of that term." Congressmen who vote dry in Congress and then go out and drink to their heart's content are said to be numerous. There are also some of the same gentry in the California Legislature, as demonstrated during the last session of that body. Such hypocrites ought to be relegated to private life, but so long as they vote right the prohibitionists seem to be willing to keep them in office, without regard for the morals of the situation. This gentry invariably come from districts a majority of whose people are prohibitionists, so that the guilt must of necessity be charged to the voters who send such men to represent them in legislative bodies.

It is, of course, true that the man in overalls, with the grease and grime of production upon his hands, is entitled to the respect of everybody, but whether he gets it or not depends very largely upon himself. He must so conduct himself as to command the consideration that is due him else he will not get it. The individual in the modern industrial world must be a wonder to be able to get, as an individual, a fair deal, but there is a way that he can get it even though he be just an average human being, and that is by pooling his interests with those of his fellows through the instrumentality of the trade union, and that is about the only chance he has of so doing. Men everywhere, including employers of labor, respect power, and the trade union has an abundance of that persuading influence, so that it but remains for the workers to take advantage of their opportunities in this regard to attain the place in life that they desire and deserve.

## Why Public Ownership?

During a conversation between two business men, to which we were an interested listener, concerning the Water and Power Act which is to be voted upon by the people of California next fall, the man opposed to public ownership of public utilities suddenly exclaimed:

"In what way can public ownership render better service to the people than private ownership and operation of public utilities?"

A very prompt answer came from the advocate of public ownership as follows:

"It can't. But the fact is that it does, and that fact ought to be sufficient to satisfy any man. Private ownership could build as good establishments and furnish as good service at as low rates if it so desired. The fact is, however, that it does not desire to do so. It desires to make a profit out of the ownership and operation of the utility, which desire is entirely absent when public ownership is in vogue. Then the dominant desire is service rather than profit, which makes a very great difference to the consuming public.

"The truth is that there is nothing to prevent private ownership from doing as well by the public as public ownership except the greedy desire for profit, but wherever private ownership is found there, also, is found that desire, and it seems absolutely impossible to separate the one from the other and that is the principal reason I am in favor of public ownership of public utilities. There are many other very good reasons, but this one, it seems to me, is sufficient."

Surely there was a world of argument in that brief answer. It emphasized in a very apt way the difference between the two motives which prompt the establishment of public utilities. If the motive be profit, the aim to acquire profit will dominate every activity. If, on the other hand, the motive be that of service, every effort will be bent toward rendering service of the highest quality. If this be logical reasoning, and we believe it is, then why should anyone aside from those who hope to get personal advantage out of private ownership be against public ownership of the essential public utilities?

It is useless for anyone to argue to the people of San Francisco that there is no advantage to the public in public ownership of public utilities, because we have in this city a splendid practical demonstration of the fact in the Municipal Railroad. The employees of the road are paid better wages and given considerably better working conditions than are the workers on the privately operated car lines and yet the road has been able to set aside funds for extensions and improvements that never could be had from the private concerns. Because of this condition of affairs the city bordering on the municipal lines has been able to expand and grow by leaps and bounds.

The advantages to the public mentioned above, however, are but a small matter compared with the fact that while cities throughout the country where the car lines are operated under private ownership have found it necessary to increase fares to six, seven, eight, nine and sometimes ten cents, San Francisco has been able to continue the five-cent fare, thus leaving in the pockets of its citizens who must patronize the car lines money which may be expended for other purposes which contribute toward their welfare and happiness.

There are doubtless some objections that may be urged against public ownership of public utilities to which the people might well give heed in order to improve conditions but there can be no objection which could possibly furnish sufficient cause to induce them to oppose the plan as a whole, because the advantages far outweigh the petty disadvantages to be found in the scheme. San Francisco has sufficiently demonstrated this fact to the people through the instrumentality of the Municipal Railroad.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Judging by the wails being sent up over the adjusted compensation by those who waxed fat during the war and who are now called upon to pay taxes in order to provide the money to compensate the ex-service men, it is more important to reduce taxes than to do justice to the men and women who defended the country in the army and navy during the dark days of the World War. These same interests had no objection to offer when compensation was provided for those whose contracts were cancelled after the close of the war, nor when the railroads were subsidized, nor when the Steel Trust and others were compensated for material never used, but when something is done to in part repay those who made the greatest sacrifices for their country, the men and women who performed real service, a great cry goes up because it will delay a reduction in taxation. The big interests are always for the big interests, right or wrong, and against the interests of the common people. Many a young man was taken away from his trade or profession at the most critical period in his life and put into the army, and hundreds of thousands of them have never been able to re-enter their chosen fields because of the service they rendered their country, yet the moneybags would deny them any compensation and accuse them of a lack of patriotism because they asked for some consideration. The whole fight against the compensation measure was sickening to the great mass of the American people, and members of Congress knew it and passed the bill over the President's veto for that reason.

Many things contributed to the great majority that each house of Congress gave to the Johnson immigration bill. The organized workers, confronted with the opposition of the property interests of the country, have been fighting for restriction of immigration for a great many years, gaining a little at each succeeding session of Congress, but such a measure as has just been signed by the President was not even dreamed of by the most optimistic for many years to come until just recently. A thing that had much to do with the swinging of many of the property interests of the country to the support of restrictive legislation was the large number of revolutionists that had been admitted during the past decade or two. These interests had become alarmed and as a means of protecting their property they fell in behind the Johnson immigration bill and helped to have it passed. On the other hand, however, the labor movement desired restriction in order to maintain American standards of living and to prevent the tearing down of American conditions. The workers desired to continue the conditions that made this country attractive to those of other lands, and they knew that they could not be maintained for any length of time without rigid restriction of immigration. Even the big trusts such as the Steel Trust, the Packing Trust and the Woolen Trust, all of which vigorously opposed the measure, will now have to be half way decent in their treatment of employees, because the supply of ignorant, docile labor will not in the future be so plentiful that intelligent men must accept miserable conditions or see their families starve. The passage of the bill was the greatest legislative victory in fifty years.

## WIT AT RANDOM

A woman went to buy some cigars for her husband, who was laid up.

"Do you want them mild or strong, madam?" asked the tobacconist.

"Give me the strongest you have," she said. "The last ones he had broke in his pocket."—Bristol (Eng.) Evening News.

Her—I hope your next wife will beat you up.  
Her Husband—So do I—for I am tired of getting my own breakfast.

William—Say, paw, what is a suitor?

Paw—A temporarily insane man, my son.

After the epidemic had been checked an old negress protested vigorously when the health officers started to take down the signs they had put up on her house.

"Why don't you want us to take it down?" one of the officers asked.

"'Ere ain't be'n a bill collectah neah dis house sence dat sign was nailed up. You-all please let it alone?"—People's Home Journal.

On his tour of the district an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote upon the blackboard, "LXXX." Then peering over the rims of his spectacles at a good-looking girl in the first row, he asked:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the girl replied.—Everybody's.

The following, relayed by Dr. Bernstein, editor of Dos Yiddische Volk, thus far wins the 1924 Grand Prize:

It was Tisha b'Av, and in the midst of the lamentations, a young Jew who had been markedly successful in recent real estate speculations, turned to his neighbor and asked: "Why all the weeping and carrying on?"

"Why, it's Tisha b'Av, the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple," the other answered with impatience.

"Yes, yes, I know," answered the former, "the destruction of the Temple, but I don't understand all the weeping. Isn't the lot worth something?"—The Jewish Tribune.

Before the dawn of the motor-car age, a passing motorist picked up a farmer who had never before seen an automobile. The farmer was duly impressed and delighted. To impress him still more, the motorist put his foot on the accelerator and for six or seven miles they tore along like the wind. Then something went wrong with the steering-gear and they ran into a tree. The farmer and motorist alighted unhurt on a bank of moss. The car was not damaged.

"That was fine," said the farmer, as he got up. "We sartinly went the pace. Tell me this, though—how do you stop her when there ain't no trees?"—The Baptist.

A negro went into a bank down South to get a check cashed. He stood in line a long time and finally his turn came. Just as he got to the window the teller put up a sign: "The Bank Is Busted."

The Negro—What do you mean, the bank is busted?

Teller—Well, it is, that's all; it's busted—didn't you ever hear of a bank being busted?

The Negro—Yes; but I never had one bust right in my face before.—The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THE GOVERNMENT-TO-BE.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

I have listened to the sighing of the burdened and the bound,  
I have heard it changed to crying with a menace in the sound,  
I have seen the money getters pass unheeding on their way,  
As they went to forge new fetters for the people day by day.

Then the voice of Labor thundered for its purpose and its need,  
And I marveled and I wondered at the cold dull ear of greed.  
For as chimes in some great steeples tell the passing of the hour,  
So the voices of the people tell the death of purchased power.

There is growth in Revolution if the world is understood;

It is one with evolution, up from self to brotherhood.

He who utters it unheeding, bent on self or selfish gain,

His own day of doom is speeding tho' he toil or tho' he reign.

God is calling to the masses, to the peasant and the peer;

He is calling to all classes that the crucial hour is near;

For each rolling throne must tremble and fall broken in the dust,

With the leaders who dissemble and betray the people's trust.

Still the voice of God is calling, and above the wreck I see

And beyond the gloom appalling, the great Government-to-Be.

From the ruins it has risen, and my soul is overjoyed,

For the school supplants the prison and there are no unemployed.

And there are no children's faces at the spindle or the loom,

They are out in sunny places, where the other sweet things bloom;

God has purified the alleys, He has made the white slaves free;

And they own the hills and valleys in the Government-to-Be.

## UNITE.

Said a wise old bee at the close of the day,  
"This colony business doesn't pay. I put my honey in that old hive that others may eat and live and thrive; and I do more work in a day, by gee, than some of the fellows do in three. I toil and worry and save and hoard and all I get is my room and board. It's me for the sweets of my hard-earned pelf." So the old bee flew to a meadow lone and started a business of his own. He gave no thought to the buzzing clan, but all intent on his selfish plan he lived the life of a hermit free—"Ah, this is great!" said the wise old bee. But the summer waned and the days grew clear, and the lone bee wailed as he dropped a tear; for the varmints gobbled his little store and his wax played out and his heart was sore, so he winged his way to the old home band, and took his meals at the Helping Hand. Alone, our work is of little worth; together we are the lords of the earth; so it's all for each and each for all—united stand, or divided fall.—Minneapolis Co-operator.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

According to reports from the Northwest, a strike is in progress on the Post-Intelligencer in Seattle. According to the reports 100 members of the Typographical Union walked out after five months of fruitless endeavor on the part of the union to come to terms with the P.-I. All other papers in Seattle had been able to satisfactorily settle with the union committee. The following is taken from the Seattle Record of Saturday, May 31:

"The strike results from the refusal of the P.-I. to sign the 1924-25 newspaper contract, in effect for several months past with the Union Record, the Star, the Times and the Journal of Commerce. A counter proposal was submitted Thursday night by Fitts, which was, in effect, a defy of the union, as Local 202 was asked to give up the seven-hour day and conditions which have been effective here for the past twelve years on all dailies, including the morning paper.

"Fitts proposed that the working day be lengthened to 7½ hours; that the 1923 wage scale be adopted; that employment and discharge by seniority be abandoned, and that foremen be given the right to hire and fire at will. Nearly 20 other changes, some in rules established 22 years ago, were also laid down as preliminary to a contract being signed."

Following the strike of the printers the employers locked out their union mailers and stereotypers. Pressmen were not affected as they were working under contract signed several months ago. The vote to strike resulted in 150 for and two against.

The Post-Intelligencer is owned by William Randolph Hearst, who purchased the paper some two years ago.

The first meeting of the board of arbitration, to which has been submitted the newspaper scale case, met Wednesday of this week. The union is represented by C. K. Couse and Philip Johnson and the publishers by Jacob Adler of the Call and W. H. B. Fowler of the Chronicle. The first meeting of the board was devoted to organization work and a general discussion of the case. They will now proceed with the task of selecting a fifth man as arbiter in the case.

The arbitration of the commercial case is proceeding with all dispatch possible. Delays are necessary that Judge Frank R. Devlin, who is the fifth man on the board, may attend to cases in the civil courts of the state in which he is interested. It is hoped that but few more days will be consumed in the presentation of the case and that an award will be forthcoming shortly.

San Mateo now sports two afternoon dailies. The Times, which has been a weekly publication for many years, entered the afternoon daily field Monday of this week. Harvey Bell accepted a situation as operator on the paper. Success to the new publication.

Reports on the outcome of the international election held last Wednesday are so conflicting that only the official count, which will be held Saturday of this week, will determine the winners.

Frank Lott of the Baker-Hamilton chapel, announces the birth of a baby daughter at his home last week. The little Miss has been named Romaine Frances, and reports are that mother and babe are doing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Blackford departed the latter part of last week for a month's vacation trip. They will tour and fish in all the streams between San Francisco and the Canadian border, besides visiting relatives in various parts of the Northwest while away.

A card from Harry Lindsay, who is domiciled at the Home, states that he is gaining in weight

and that he is in much better condition generally. Harry states that as yet he is unable to be out of bed a great deal and writing is painful, but as soon as able will write to his many friends in this city.

J. E. Thompson, well known among the membership, has acquired control of the linotyping plant formerly conducted by Rev. W. E. Dugan at 3384 Sixteenth street. Mr. Thompson will conduct the plant in the same location and hopes to get his share of the linotype work of that growing district. He has the well wishes of his many friends in his new undertaking.

Conrad Scheel, superintendent of the mechanical department of the Pernau-Walsh Printing Co., and Mrs. Scheel have departed on a two weeks' tour to Bakersfield and way stations. From all indications, both are enjoying the trip. The printing "biz" is forgotten temporarily, while thought waves are rolling toward the auriferous hills and an occasional sniff of San Francisco's cool atmosphere. Mr. and Mrs. Scheel have recently bought a home in Westwood Park, with all the trimmings, including garden, flowers, etc., and seem delighted with their new environment.

Taking advantage of the week-end shut-down in the commercial shops, many of our members spent the week-end in touring and visiting points of interest. Among the number was J. R. Spann of the Abbott Press, who, accompanied by his family, visited relatives in Sacramento.

W. A. Sorrells and family are spending their vacation viewing the wonders of the Yosemite National Park. Mr. Sorrells is employed in the Ingram-Rutledge plant.

It is well for members of unions to remember that Collier's magazine is one of the Crowell publications, which are all unfair to organized labor.

F. W. Konkel, who has been connected with the Curle Manufacturing Co. for some time past, has resigned and is now representing the Ludlow Typograph Company in San Francisco.

One ray of sunshine has recently beamed forth on a favored few of our members, the ray being the reduction in the income tax for 1923. The following paragraph is reprinted for the guidance of those who are compelled to pay the tax:

"If you have already paid up the entire amount of your 1923 tax, you will get a refund of 25 per cent. If you are paying in quarterly installments and have already paid the first installment, you make a 50 per cent reduction in the installment due June 15 and a 25 per cent reduction in each of the two installments to follow.

"Thus, if your tax originally was \$100 it now becomes \$75. Presumably you paid \$25 on January 1. On June 15 you pay only \$12.50. On September 15 you pay \$18.75, and on December 15 you pay the final \$18.75."

G. E. Mitchell, Sr., spent several days the latter part of the week visiting Monterey Bay points.

Foreman Ashton Wells of the Chronicle is enjoying a few weeks' vacation.

Charles Brooks of the Halle chapel equipped his flivver with balloon tires and broke them in by a trip to Donner Lake over the week-end.

### Herald Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

On the bulletin board is a notice from Cornelius Vanderbilt to the effect that all employees of four months' standing are to be granted vacations with pay, starting June 10—on which date the Herald is six months' old—and continuing until August 15. Employees are requested to notify heads of departments as to the dates they wish to be off. This is a radical departure from local newspaper precedent and quite naturally the news was greeted with jubilation in the composing room. At a meeting a resolution was adopted and Chairman Coleman instructed to forward it to the publisher, expressing the thanks of the chapel for his liberality and for his

very evident desire to establish and maintain cordial relations between employer and employee.

San Diego is the scene of W. H. Forbes' vacation this year. He Buicked down, accompanied by Mrs. Forbes.

Tony Pastor left Saturday on a fishing trip. After some inquiries he finally decided on Klamath Lake, reports from there indicating fishing is excellent.

Jimmy Serrano's new abode lies in the immediate vicinity of Franklin Hospital. He selected the neighborhood because of a small park, which is admirably adapted to the recreational needs of his little daughter.

Along with some hundred million other citizens Harry Crotty is owner of the Yosemite National Park, so he went up to the valley last week to give his property the double "O."

Off on a week's fishing, Tom Melvin again is giving the finny tribe in the vicinity of Red Bluff a chance at his choice assortment of flies. He took the family with him and quite a supply of provisions.

The resignation of Sid Tiers was effective last Friday. Sid goes back to his first love, the Chronicle. A well-liked fellow and a clever printer, Sid will be missed. His place is being filled by Harry Hall, who comes from the Call.

Yosemite Valley was the scene of H. E. Constant's outdoor perigrinations in his Chevrolet last week. Going in via Oak Flat road was enough—the long grade and many curves gave him bunions, he twisted the wheel so much. He returned by the Wawona route.

M. E. Torell arrived in town Saturday from a two weeks' vacation. The Northwest was his objective, which he accomplished by automobile, in company with Mrs. Torell.

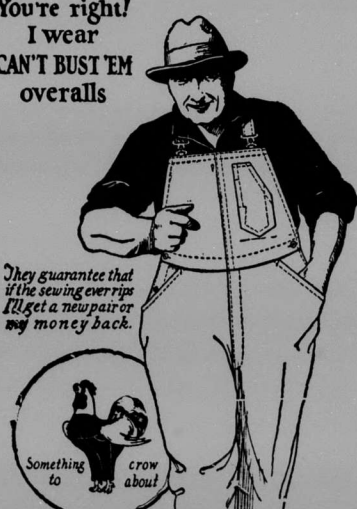
### In Remembrance.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from our midst Daisy Dennis, for more than twenty years a greatly respected and highly esteemed member of the Examiner composing room chapel of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and for even a greater period of time a loyal member of the International Typographical Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the passing of Daisy Dennis the Examiner composing room chapel has sustained a loss which it deeply mourns; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Examiner composing room chapel, in special meeting assembled, take this occasion to engrave forever in their hearts the sweet memory of Daisy Den-

**You're right!  
I wear  
CAN'T BUST 'EM  
overalls**



**CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS**

UNION MADE



nis, a good workman, a faithful employee, a companion whose lovable nature brought sunshine to all with whom she came in contact, and one who was ever true to the interest of the union of which she was a valued member; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be transcribed in the minutes of this chapel, and that copies of the same be presented to the relatives of the late Daisy Dennis, with whom we sympathize deeply in their bereavement over the loss of such a devoted daughter and kind and loving sister; and be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, with a request that he send the same to the Secretary of the I. T. U., for insertion in the Typographical Journal; and that another copy be sent to James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, with a request that he publish the same among the typographical topics of that paper.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER J. COTTER,  
JAS. L. HANSCOM,  
ALICE HAWKES-BERNETT,  
Committee.

#### TRIBUTE TO FURUSETH.

On May 15 the United States Senate was considering the Seamen's section of the Immigration bill, the same bill that has since been signed by the President of the United States and become the law of the land.

Senator Shipstead of Minnesota had spoken at length, voicing Andrew Furuseth's apprehension that certain language in the bill could be construed so as to impair the freedom now enjoyed by alien seamen in American ports under the La Follette Seamen's Act.

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska then addressed the Senate and paid this remarkable tribute to the president of the International Seamen's Union of America:

Mr. Norris—I have listened to the explanation made by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Reed) in regard to the so-called Seamen's Act, and it seemed to me that he made a fair explanation of it. It was fairly satisfactory to me. I have listened to the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Shipstead). I have been very greatly impressed with what he has said, because he has evidently studied the matter and knows much more about the particular controversy than I do. I have been acquainted with Mr. Andrew Furuseth for a good many years, and I want to say for him that of all the men I have come in contact with who are watching legislation for various organizations and various interests, there is not a single man that I have met in any capacity of that kind in whom I have greater confidence than I have in Andrew Furuseth. I would be willing to take his word on almost anything that I had not an opportunity myself to study out and solve satisfactorily to myself. I do not believe that he is capable of trying to mislead any honest man, or that he is ever actuated by a dishonest motive.

Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania—Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. Norris—Yes.

Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania—The Senator did not understand, from anything I said, that I differed with him in that, I hope.

Mr. Norris—No; I did not.

Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania—I believe, with the Senator, that Mr. Furuseth tells the exact and literal truth as he sees it, whether it is for him or against him.

#### AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

John W. H. Crim, former Assistant Attorney General, declares Department of Justice a bureaucracy that does not function.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota bitterly criticized in Senate for refusal to support report exonerating Senator Wheeler.

Labor government wins victory when attacked in House of Commons on unemployment policy.

Chicago manufacturer's son kidnaped and killed while father prepares to pay ransom.

Senate exonerates Senator Wheeler by 56 to 5 vote.

Federal Trade Commission urges abolition of "Pittsburgh plus" plan of fixing price of steel.

British Labor party candidate to House of Commons is elected in West Toxteth bye-election.

Zinovieff tells Communists Russia will pay certain debts if given loan.

President Coolidge pays tribute to Confederate soldiers at memorial meeting in Arlington cemetery.

Communism can never gain foothold in United States, Bertrand Russell declares in debate with Scott Nearing.

Irish Free State soldiers arrest followers of James Larkin in Dublin fight between labor factions.

Bernard M. Baruch says steel industry under Judge Gary's lead tried to obtain "unfair prices" from Government.

Methodist Episcopal Conference adopts peace resolution and demands nation conscript wealth and labor in wartime.

Railroad Brotherhoods to open labor bank in Portland, Ore.

Communist party enters Minnesota State primary election.

Judge Gary urges wages be kept at level to meet cost of living.

Collapse of temporary structure in building excavation in New York City kills four workmen and injures ten.

Federal grand jury probe of Veterans' Bureau scandals to be re-opened.

President Coolidge signs Immigration Bill, saying Japanese exclusion clause deserved veto.

Philippine Mission accepts American independence plan.

Victor Herbert, noted music composer, dies suddenly at age of 65.

Private residence in Chicago closed by injunction for bootlegging offense.

Firemen and engineers on Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad take strike vote.

Charles A. Lindbergh, candidate for gubernatorial nomination on Minnesota Farmer-Labor ticket, dies.

Storm kills 31 and injures 67 in Alabama and Mississippi.

Illinois miners' convention refuses to send delegates to June 17 "Farmer-Labor" convention at St. Paul.

Methodist Church lifts ban on amusements.

Trial of Bishop Brown, of Episcopal Church, on heresy charge, opens in Cleveland.

New York Central Railroad's net income last year double that of 1922.

Communists and Royalists make wild disturbance as new Reichstag meets.

Chemical Warfare Service finds deadly war gases a remedy for many ills besides colds.

Japanese government sends a solemn protest to Washington against immigration ban.

Senator La Follette denounces Communists and intimates intention to head third party unless old parties purge themselves of evil influences.

Soviet Cheka starts new reign of terror, say Moscow dispatches.

House committee to conduct widespread inquiry into liquor question.

Former head of Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York, and eight others indicted in connection with bucketing.

House passes \$150,000,000 navy bill by 166 to 138.

Butcher—This pound of butter you sent me is three ounces short.

Grocer—Well, I mislaid the pound weight, so I weighed it by the pound of chops you sent me yesterday.

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**INJUNCTION MAY HURT.**

An injunction judge may be responsible for blocking a substantial salary increase to himself and to the Federal judiciary.

Congress has declared that a housing emergency exists, and extended the District of Columbia rent law for one year, following a complete survey of the housing situation in Washington, D. C. Justice Stafford now pits his judgment against Congress and the President, and enjoins the Rent Commission from enforcing the law, because, saith this usurper, no emergency exists. The United States Supreme Court recently ruled

that the law only applies if an emergency exists and the lower courts shall decide. The law-making body and the executive hold that an emergency does exist.

Friends of the rent law are now wondering what Congress will do with a bill that would increase the salary of judges. Advocates of this bill are pointing to the housing situation, but if these judges believe no housing emergency exists, will Congress vote Judge Stafford, a \$13,000 salary, instead of \$6000? And will the United States Supreme Court judges be voted \$20,000 instead of \$15,000?

## **P. G. and E.**

*is California's code for*

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## BY THE WAY.

Mr. Paul Blanshard, who goes around the country lecturing in colleges for the League of Industrial Democracy, has made a great hit with the "Information Service" of the Federal Council of Churches, edited by the Rev. F. E. Johnson.

"Information Service," which the churches accept as speaking for them, takes Mr. Blanshard at his own valuation. We are told without explanation that he advocated the policy of "production for use as against production for profit," which is socialism and nothing else. We are told that he was "impressed with the lack of representation in the colleges of the labor point of view," the implication being that he supplied that point of view.

Does the Federal Council of Churches Information Service know the difference between American Labor and international socialism—or does it perpetrate confusion purposely? That is a fair question and it ought to be answered.

The League for Industrial Democracy is a socialist organization. It formerly was known as the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society. The name was changed for tactical reasons. Harry W. Laidler, secretary of the old organization, remains as secretary of the new one. Nothing has been changed but the name.

Nothing in the "Information Service" suggests the truth. It is all dressed up to indicate that Mr. Blanshard speaks for Labor, whereas that is about the last thing he does or could do. Why this rather typical misinformation in this Federal Council of Churches Information Service?

\* \* \*

Speaking of churches, there comes along at the moment, the pacifist resolution presented to the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Springfield, Mass. It is a humdinger. Of course to oppose a pacifist resolution may be unpopular, but to be popular at the expense of sanity does not yet appeal to all Americans.

This resolution declares that war's "futility is beyond question" and "we are determined to outlaw the whole war system." War is not always futile. Was the American Revolution futile? Was the war between the states futile? Was the war with Spain futile? Was the Mexican war for independence futile? Was the rebellion against Dias futile? Was our late war with Germany futile?

The nation is being flooded with a mass of mawkish rot about war just now. War is to be avoided as long as possible. War of aggrandizement is to be opposed always. But the people that refuse to defend liberty, that refuse to resist invasion and that will not fight for democracy, is a people doomed to deserved enslavement.

There is an honorable, sane and high-minded

field for work to prevent war—a field for work for peace. But it is emphatically not the field into which this Methodist resolution plunges so recklessly.

The resolution goes on to demand the principle of "conscription of wealth and labor" whenever conscription of manhood is contemplated in the future. Labor itself is best fitted to speak on that subject and to make what demands are to be made. The glittering generality about conscripting "wealth and labor" is as deceptive as a mirage and about the last thing mankind wants in that connection is a deception.

## A CHEERING OUTLOOK.

By Sam Squibb

President, The Granite Cutters' International Association.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-three brought an abatement of the terrific fight which began in 1922, having for its object the destruction of The Granite Cutters' International Association. Many firms have signed agreements during the year and we look forward to the future, confident that the wisdom, justice and energy of the union granite cutter will overcome all obstacles in the way of improving conditions for the men employed in the granite industry.

It is pleasant to be able to write that the present relationship between the Granite Cutters' International Association and the employers who formerly opposed it are now more harmonious than ever. There appears to be a willingness on their side to admit that the man behind the hammer was right in resisting wage cuts, and some of them are now voluntarily installing devices to minimize the effect of dust, and generally making working conditions more comfortable. This is an exceedingly hopeful sign for the future.—January American Federationist.

## "REED" FURNITURE TWISTED PAPER.

Much of the "reed" furniture sold in Los Angeles is twisted paper made by convict labor, according to members of the Reed and Rattan Workers' Union, who are conducting a fight against this double imposition.

Local business men are pushing the sale of this paper furniture. It is known as "fibre" furniture, and has the appearance of reed, but has none of its qualities.

"Reed is a woody substance, grown in Asia," said a representative of the union. "Reed never loses its life and can always be renewed and cleaned by turning a hose on it, while the so-called fibre has no stiffening strength of its own, stretches out of shape and can only be cleaned by repainting. Notwithstanding the inferior kind

of material, and the lower cost of production by convict labor, the retail merchant passes this class of goods to the customer at about the same price he would charge for real furniture."

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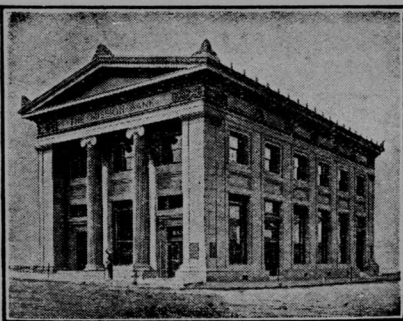
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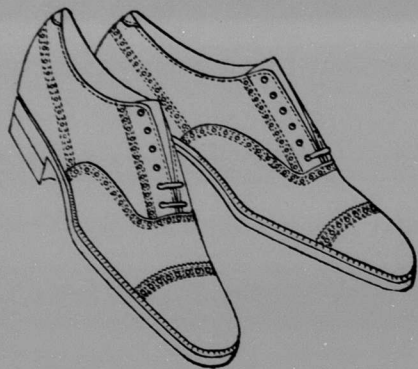
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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John H. Hartman of the machinists, Michael Flynn of the granite cutters, Edward H. Gladwin of the butchers, August M. Erz of the carpenters.

There was no meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night because of the holiday, and as a consequence of no meeting of the Council on Friday night the Executive Committee did not hold its customary session on Monday evening.

By action taken Saturday night four additional locals voted monthly contributions covering the rest of the year for the support of the Promotion League in its campaign in behalf of the union label.

Cooks' Union 44 voted to contribute \$10 each month, and Stage Hands Local 16, Coopers Local 61 and Pile Drivers Local 34 each will pay \$5 monthly.

The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 125, I. A. of M., has completed arrangements for a dance at Auto Mechanics Hall, 236 Van Ness avenue, June 10, beginning at 8:30 p. m. The funds derived from the dance will be used in furthering the campaign to organize auxiliaries for all locals of organized labor in the city.

Collector of Internal Revenue John P. McLaughlin has sent out the statement from his office to those taxpayers who are still carrying the installment plan of payment of taxes. The second installment is due and payable on Saturday, June 15th. Taxpayers should bear in mind that failure to pay any installment makes the taxpayers liable for payment of the balance of the tax upon demand by the Collector. Taxpayers are urged to make their payment as soon as possible thereby avoiding the inconveniences that always accompany the last hour rush.

When members and friends of Molders' Union 164 gather for their 52d annual picnic at Shellmound Park, Emeryville, June 15, a record will be established for consecutive annual meetings, according to a statement of local officials. "These picnics regularly bring out the largest gatherings assembling in the park each year, and are rated as the best," says Frank Swanson, chairman of committee on arrangements. Those in charge this year are: Superior Judge Michael J. Roche, honorary chairman; John O. Walsh, chairman of gate and games committee; Wm. Allen, chairman of reception committee; Frank Swantstrom,

chairman of committee on arrangements, and M. P. Rose, floor manager.

After two hours' deliberation at the Hotel Whitcomb last Monday night, the second joint meeting of committees of the Laundry Owners' Association and the Laundry Workers' Union, to discuss a proposed increase in all laundry workers' salaries, adjourned in a deadlock. At the conclusion of the session D. J. Gorman, president of the union, announced that another meeting would be held Monday night to again attempt a settlement. The owners' association has until June 18 to sign the new wage agreement, he said. C. P. Cain, president of the Laundry Owners' Association, stated there would be no change in the association's attitude at the next meeting. The laundry workers have demanded a flat rate increase of two dollars a week in the wages of all employees.

A third meeting of committees of the Laundry Workers' Union and the Laundry Owners' Association, to continue discussions, will be held on Monday night, June 9, at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Whitcomb.

### WAITER WAGE SCALE CONTINUED.

At a conference between the Waiters' Union and hotelmen and restaurant owners it was agreed to continue the present wage scale until fall, when another conference will consider the new wage scale proposed by the Waiters' Union. The proposed new scale calls for an increase from \$1.75 to \$1.85 for waiters working three hours a day; \$2.30 to \$2.50 for men working six hours a day, and \$3.00 to \$3.50 for men working nine hours.

### WOMEN PLAN LABOR INSTITUTE.

The ninth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, which will be held in New York the week of June 16, announces a labor institute for the delegates immediately following the convention. Six days (June 23-28) will be devoted to this purpose at the Brookwood School, Katonah, N. Y.

The convention will bring together women from many trades and occupations, who, according to Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League, will welcome "the fresh air of new ideas."

"While the week's labor institute at Brookwood is planned primarily for the delegates to the biennial convention," says Miss Christman, "we are especially urging the enrollment of those workers who are actively engaged in the work of the trade union movement. These workers are asked constantly to give of their knowledge and out of their experience, and to these workers a short, intensive course is planned by the committee of the National Women's Trade Union League and the Brookwood faculty will be the means of bringing 'fresh air' and new ideas on old problems."

The union label is not a "cure all" for industrial injustices, but it is the best tonic to prescribe for many of them.

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